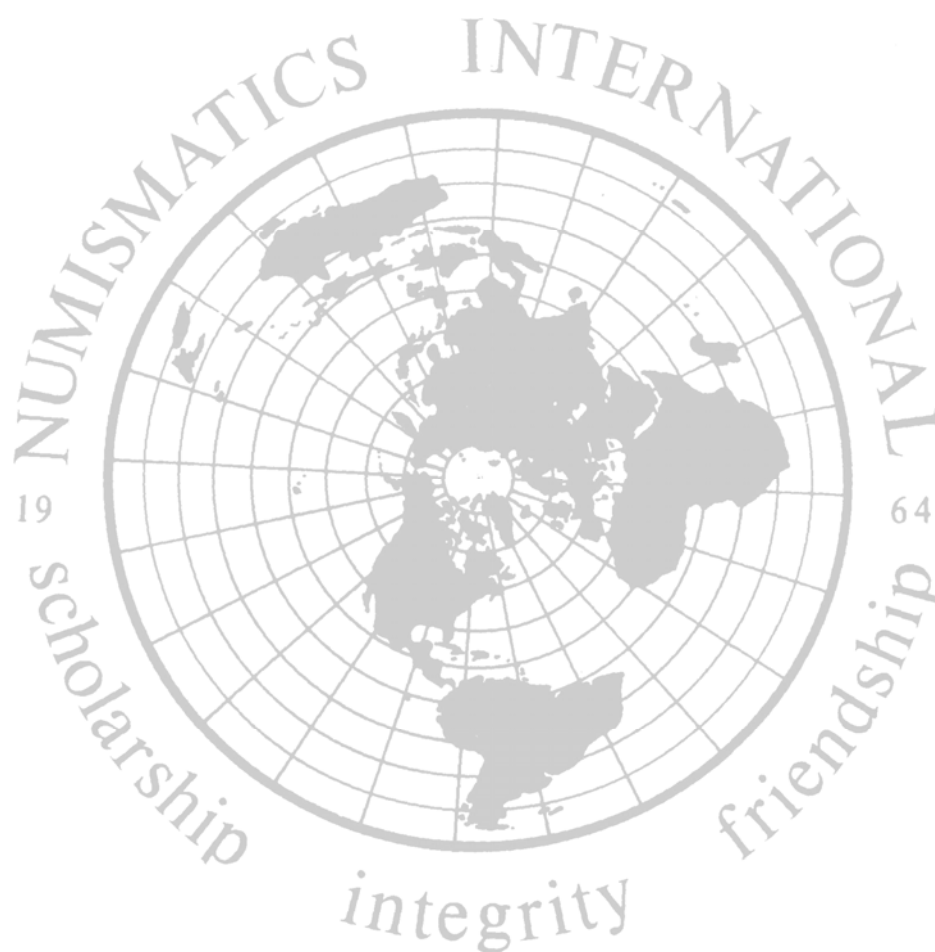


# NI Bulletin

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## **LIBRARIAN'S REPORT**

The following material is new to the Library.

From the Library of Marvin Fraley

JG98.DavJ:1949:GT1800

DAVENPORT, JOHN S.

German Talers since 1800

Pub1949, 207pp, illus.

JF40.StuA:1988:JMPM/2

STUURMAN-AALBERS/STUURMAN, REINOLD

Jaaroverzicht munten en penningen der Nederlanden, Vol. 2

Pub1988, 640pp, illus

UA33.ShaN:2002;WPM/3

SHAFER, NEIL/CUHAJ, GEORGE S.

Standard catalog of world paper money. Vol. 3. Modern issues 1961-date.

Pub2002, 909pp, illus

CC53.BruG:1996:GCC

BRUNK, GREGORY G.

Government countermarked coins.

Pub1996, 158pp, not illus.

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**ODD, ODD & CURIOUS**  
**Brief Comments on Selected Unusual Currencies of the**  
**World Part II**  
**Gordon J. Robinson**

**Metal Working, Bride Price and the African Culture**

Having a basic understanding of the African culture prior to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is really a necessary element to understanding the reasoning behind the plethora of metal “currencies” in Western, Central and Southern Africa. Because there are so many different items and they are made of seemingly intrinsically low value metals, the tendency of many American and European numismatists has been to dismiss these items simply as utensils and tools totally unrelated to numismatics altogether. However, if numismatics is the study of the instruments by which daily economic transactions are made in a culture, then the study of the African “utensils and tools” should fall squarely into numismatics.

Prior to the influx and complete inundation of the African countries with colonial coinage and currencies, the African societies maintained a “commodity currency” which was not unlike that of the early U.S. colonies. Iron was abundant as a mineral deposit, with copper being a much less abundantly occurring mineral in nature. The reason for the use of iron and copper as currencies was twofold: 1) they were available and 2) they were practical.

Although iron was naturally abundant in Africa with copper being less so, due to a clannish “caste” system the production of metals and their working was a carefully guarded secret. The “smithing” clans (called so here for simplicity) basically had a complete monopoly on smelting and smithing of metals and in many cases the woodworking in the culture. Most “smiths” were held at arms length by the general African society as they were thought to have deep roots in the occult and sorcery. The “smiths” believed and propagated that they were born with special magical powers which, on the whole, tended to scare the general population. Also, a “smith” was allowed to leave his clan occupation to pursue other occupations, but in order to become a “smith” you had to be born into the “smith” clan. Thus, with these controls in place the “smiths” were able to keep hold of their monopoly and control the supply of these metals into the society. Thus because of the monopoly, the value of seemingly low value metals (to the Western eye) could be held at a relatively high level.

In general, in the African culture the woman was the one who did the farm labor, livestock maintenance and domestic chores. The more wives a man had, the more work and domestic goods could be produced. An abundance of domestic goods equaled wealth for the man and his family. Wealth was prestige. In order for the man to obtain a good strong wife to do the laborious tasks, he had to provide a dowry or “bride price” to the family of the woman of his choosing. Since tools were a must-have in farm labor, weapons were always needed for defense of these tribal farms, and bracelets, beads and bullion items were desired as status symbols, it makes sense why these items were a large part of the “bride price”. As the woman was the core of the African economy, and the instruments of work, war and status were what was demanded for the women, and as the “smiths” were the only ones that these

instruments could be obtained from, the circle of dependence of the pre-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century African culture, metal working and bride price can be better understood.

## AFRICA

### **SWOLEN DOWEL MONEY – Congo – South Central Africa (950 to 1500s AD?) – Probably later**

Red copper ingot that is forged into a dowel-like shape with a slight swelling at the center. Some pieces have a “bruise” or cavity at the swelling, which may be the remnant of a casting mark from a cast bar that was later forged into the dowel shape. This is one of several objects which was more than likely a convenient bullion ingot form for storage of wealth. Average wt. 12-13 oz, 8 to 10” (20.5cm – 25.5cm) in length.

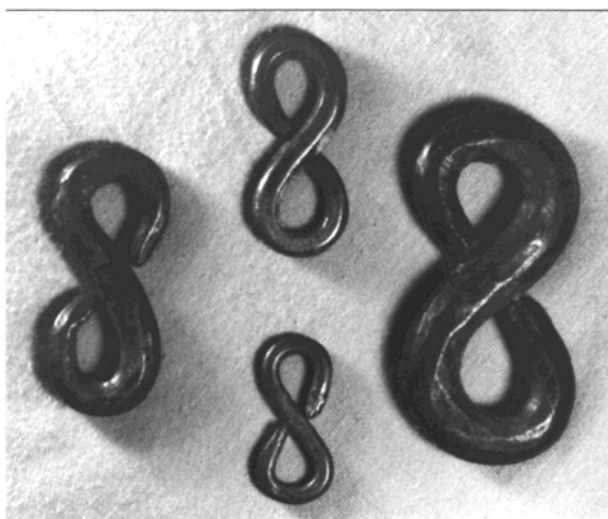


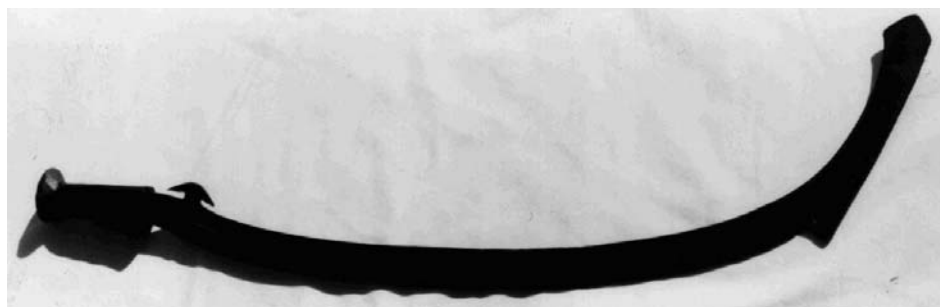
Figure “8” money – four different sizes

### **FIGURE “8” MONEY – Zaire (Congo) (1700s? – 1900s AD)**

Interesting variety of a forged wire/rod currency formed into an “S” or “8”. Several different sizes and found in both red copper and brass. It is not known if the brass or copper pieces are later or if they circulated simultaneously. Smaller brass versions may be contemporary tribal “Trade” imitations of the original versions, or small change. Wide variety of sizes and weights of 0.5 oz to over 9 oz.

### **SABER – Sudan, Central African Republic, Southern region of Zaire (Congo) (1800s to early 1900s)**

Long, forged iron saber manufactured and used by the Zande people groups. The well-known pygmies are a part of the Zande group. These sabers were needed for “bride price”. The price of a wife was 30 sabers. They could also be used to purchase slaves.



Approximately 33” (84.2cm) long with wooden handle.

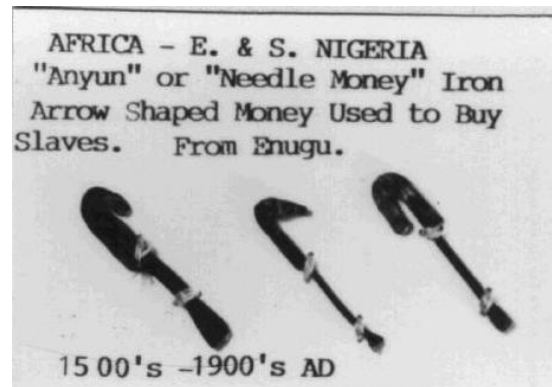
**THROWING KNIFE- Northern Zaire  
(1700s - 1900s AD)**

Long-handled, “F” type throwing knife made of forged iron. The long-handled knives were used in the desert and grassland areas, just as the shorter varieties were used in the wooded areas and jungle. There are hundreds of varieties of throwing knives but they all tend to fall into five basic shape groups: “E” shaped, “F” shaped, “I” shaped, “Y” shaped and the “Z” shaped group. Throwing knives were used as a currency, given as rewards for bravery in battle, and as funeral offerings for warriors. Four knives were needed to buy a goat, with six to eight needed to purchase a slave and 30 for a wife. This piece is 28-1/2“ (72.7cm) long. Wt: 1lb. 4oz.



**NEEDLE MONEY -Southern and  
Eastern Nigeria (Enugu) (1500s -  
1970s AD?)**

Also known as “anyun”, these small, forged iron arrows served as a currency at the rate of almost two to one against cowries. Value was about 45 to the English penny. Required hundreds of thousands to purchase just one slave! Now only used in groups of five for ‘juju’ and sacrifice. Length 1/2‘ to 1¼” (19mm -32mm).



Tiny “anyun needles”

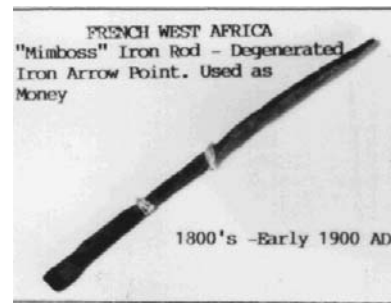
**CELEBRATION CANNON Nigeria (Late 1800s -1900s AD)**

An iron “cannon”, which is basically a heavy gauge iron tube forged to a point at one end. A touch hole is in the tube close to where the tube is drawn to a point. The “cannon” was driven into a tree, loaded with black powder, and ignited as a primitive, reusable firework for weddings. Traded as currency and kept as a convenient form of iron bullion.



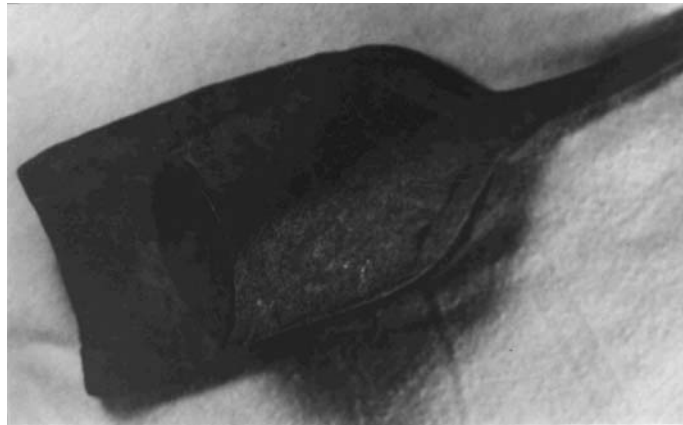
**MIMBOSS – French West Africa Gabon Tribe  
(1800s – 1900s AD)**

Small, iron rods hammered into a crude arrow or spear-head shape. Had no use other than money. Traded in bundles of 75.



**IRON GONG MONEY –  
Central Zaire  
(1800s – 1950s AD)**

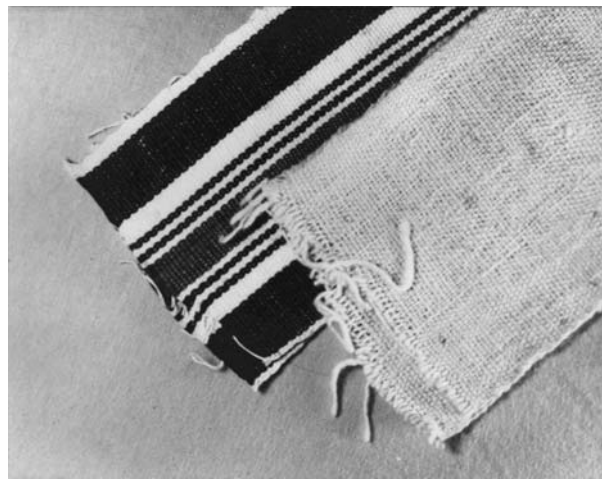
Iron gongs were reserved for members of the restricted “Nukumi” society. The Nukumi were in charge of judicial matters and training of the eldest sons of the reigning families. The iron gong was a symbol of brotherhood and was rung with a rubber-tipped stick rather than containing clappers. In 1910 a Benge double dome gong could buy a free woman. In 1950, a single gong was worth between 40 and 100 Belgian francs. The piece shown is a small double gong.



Wt: 11.8 oz – 8 ½” x 3” x 3 ¾”  
(21.7cm x 7.6cm x 9.6cm).

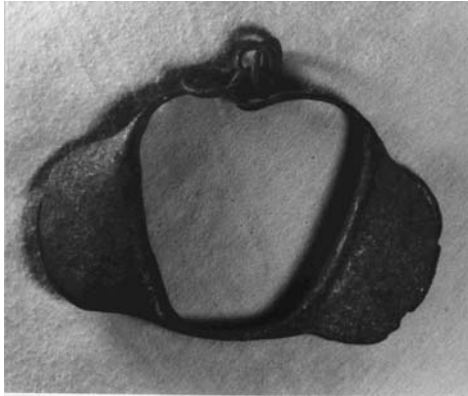
**CLOTH – Sierra Leone  
(1800s – 1900s AD)**

Strips of woven cloth by the Mende and Limba tribes as a currency. Kept in rolls or “units” and used chiefly in marriage transactions. In 1929 one strip “unit” was worth one medium-sized goat or 16 iron bars. The Mende tribe used English cotton thread to produce their cloth, which has a much finer appearance than does the Limba cloth made entirely of coarse native cotton thread. Mende cloth approximately 3¾ “ (9.5cm) wide with blue and white stripes. The Limba cloth is approximately 4” (100cm) wide and white.



Mende Cloth

Limba Cloth



Leg anklet pictured is 5 1/2" x 4"  
(13.3cm x 10cm).

**LEG ANKLET MONEY –  
Middle Congo - Welle Tribe  
(1800s –1900s AD)**

Forged iron anklet having two or more hollow “swellings” in which a clapper (bead or stone) is placed. Musical “instrument” with limited money use as “bride price”. Large variety of sizes.

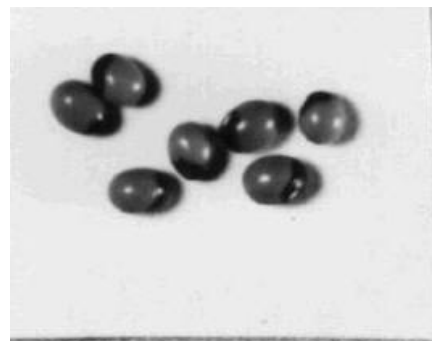
**KOTA AXE –Nigeria, Gabon  
(Late 1800s – 1940s AD)**

Iron axe/knife used in ceremony and as a show of status. Limited use as “bride price” currency. Hand-forged iron with blade and handle decorations. Handle wrapped with iron coil.



***ABRUS PRECATORIUS* SEEDS -  
Southern Nigeria, Cameroon  
(Current up to 1940s AD?)**

Small red pea with a black “eye”. Also known as “crab eyes”, these seeds were current at a rate of 100 to the English penny. Due to their uniform weight they were set at 48 to the mitkal. According to Quiggin their value rivaled that of the cowry shell.



Approximately 1/4" peas (6mm +/-).

**Margaretology and Numismatics**

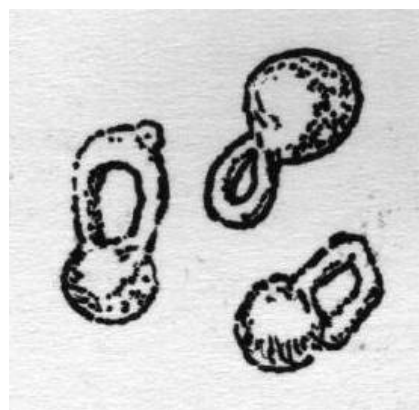
Margaretology is the study of beads. Beads have fascinated people for centuries as they can be used for adornment, they are easily transported, and they come in many colors, shapes and sizes. Holed for stringing, beads are often gathered into uniform



color groups or sizes upon those strings that make them a prime candidate as a trade item. For this reason many cultures have selected and used beads at some time in their histories as a form of currency. US colonists used “Wampum” and “white heart” beads as a standard trade item. The Mayans valued jade beads higher than gold for their religious and healing properties. Southwestern Indians as well as many others to the south used copper beads for adornment as well as a trade item. Africans have used European-made as well as domestically-produced beads for international and inter-tribal trade and transactions. In fact almost every culture at some point in its history has used beads as a tool of commerce. Though beads can stand on their own outside of numismatics, those in the numismatic field should not ignore the bead’s place as a trade (currency) item for study in lieu of the more refined economic vehicles (coins).

#### **MUNSHI BEADS – Nigeria (Up to 1930s AD?)**

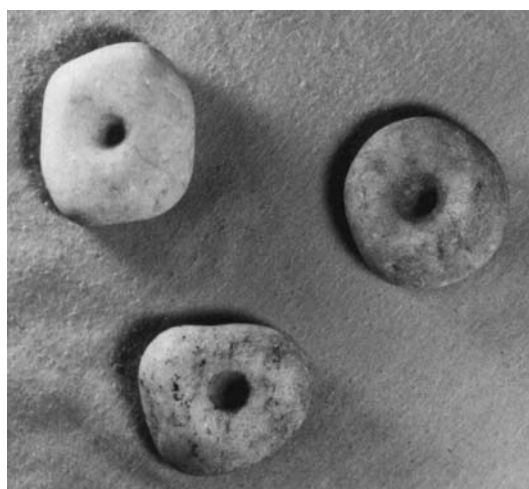
One of the few domestically-produced beads which actually circulated as a currency. The bead is a cast brass “ball” (possibly imitating the *abrus precatorius* seeds) with loop attachment. “Munshi” beads were necessary for slave purchase. Traded at a fixed rate against the Islamic dirhem. Used by the Munshi Tribe of Northern Nigeria.



Beads approximately ¼” to ½”  
(6mm – 12mm).

#### **OGO STONE MONEY – Togo, Sierra Leone, Ghana (1600s until recently)**

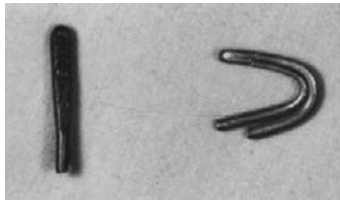
Holed, round quartz disks which have been used as money in parts of Togo, Sierra Leone and Ghana. The disks were not made by the people who now use them; they are from an earlier culture produced for some unknown purpose. Enough large hoards of the stone have been found as to give every indication that they were originally intended to be currency. The holed stones are also called “thunder stones” as they are found by the natives after being washed up by storms, the natives believing them to have fallen from the heavens. These were thought to have magical powers and were worn as amulets. They were also ground into a powder and used for medicinal purposes. Approximately 2” diameter (50mm +/-).



## ASIA

### **LARIN – India, Ceylon, Maldives Islands, Persia, Java, Arabia (1400s to 1700s AD) (1700 – 1900 AD for Toweeleh)**

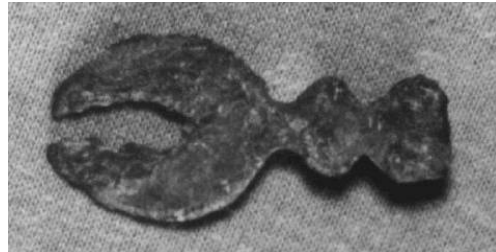
The larin is a small silver rod which is bent double near the middle and stamped with an official (usually) die at the end nearest the bend. This form of money gets its name from the city of Lar in Persia from which it was supposedly first struck. There are several different types of larin. The Persian larin is usually of thinner, longer good silver wire and is straight like a hair pin. It is also known as “Tweezer Money”. The Indian larin uses a thicker silver wire and is much shorter than the Persian larin. The larins from Ceylon are silver and bent in the form of a fish hook or “J”. These are also known as “Fish Hook Money”. Java larins are very thick and stumpy and usually made of copper or pewter. Java larins are extremely rare. Arabic larins were made in El-Hasa. They are called “Toweeleh” and are easily identified by their base metal content; in fact they appear to be almost pure copper. Persian and Ceylon larins were valued at 5 ½ to the Spanish “Piece of Eight”.



**Arabic “Toweela” & Larin of Ceylon**

### **CICADA MONEY – CHINA (c. 500 – 250 BC)**

Cicada money, also known as “wrench money” or “wa-wa”. The “wa-wa” was a small bronze “ornament” shaped somewhat like an insect with its wings open. Has a loop on the back for mounting and could have possibly served as armor studs. As in many areas of pre-Chin China, a variety of objects served in different areas as a convenient form of “bullion” in commerce.



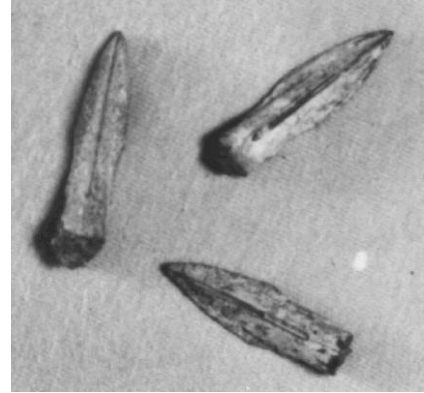
### **BELL MONEY – CHINA (Prior to 400 BC)**

Though there are no records stating that bronze bells were used as currency, it is thought to be an item that may have served as more than a musical adornment. As with many of the early Chinese bronze items, the bell too may have served as a token or barter currency.



### **HAN ARROWHEADS - CHINA (1000 BC – 500 BC)**

Bronze arrowheads are thought to have been used as a currency in pre-Chin times. The pieces were a small and convenient size and could be transported and traded easily. Naturally they had a utilitarian purpose as a weapon in times of need, just as musket balls served the early European colonists of North America. Average Wt: 10-15gm, 30 - 40mm long.



Bell 40mm x 32mm x 18mm

### **BANANA BAR – Vietnam (Early 1800s – 1940s AD)**

Rectangular 10 Liang (approximately 385 grams) bars of good silver were originally created for tax payments, but were also used for large purchases, storage of wealth, wealth transfer, and “bride price”. “Banana bars” are also known as “feeding trough” money. Early banana bars had the ruler’s name stamped into the face of the bar. Later pieces have nothing stamped into the face of the bar. Many of the later blank bars were given earlier “Emperor” Almost all genuine banana bars have a series of 9 or stampings to legitimize their use in the opium trade, and 10 cuts on the backside of the bar near one end.



Banana Bar in name of Gia Long  
(1802-1819 AD)

### **KRIS – Malay (1300s to Present)**

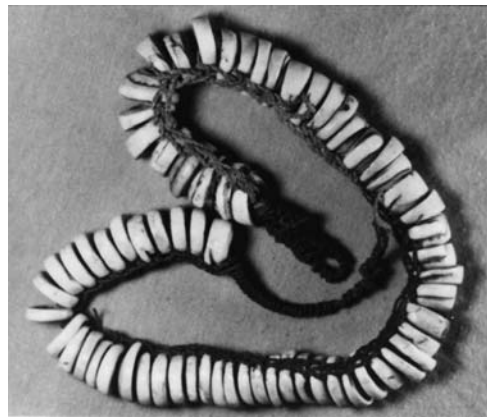
The Kris, an iron dagger, got its beginnings in the early Hindu rule of Java. It was thought to emanate magical powers, especially that of luck. They were used in ritual and it is also thought, in some cases, to have ties to sacrifice. The use as a currency was mostly limited to “bride price” due to the rarity and expense associated with it.



Kris pictured 17” long. Old blade with more recent replacement handle.

**CONUS SHELL NECKLACE –  
Papua New Guinea**

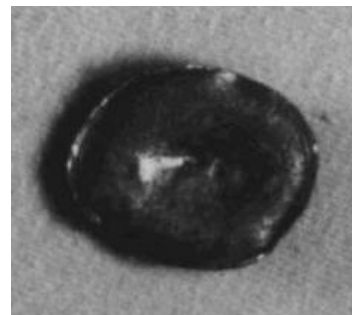
Conus shells had their ends broken off and the shell was made into a disk with a hole drilled in the center. Tied to a fiber cord along one edge, these shell beads served as a currency to many villages along the Sipik River.



Conus shell necklace 21" (53.6 cm)

**BURMESE SYCEE – Burma, China  
(1800s – Early 1900s AD)**

Small, round-bottom "Sycee" ingots made of very good silver (.875 +). Generally pieces are distinguishable from standard Chinese sycee by the shape (usually small oval), lack of inscriptions, and the general uniformity of weight. Burmese sycee usually fall into one of two weight standards: 1 Tael (60 gm +/-) and ½ Tael (30 gm +/-). These sycee were used along the Burmese trade route with China and in the opium trade.



½ Tael Burmese sycee  
(30.5gm)

**JAVA AXE – INDONESIA  
(Possibly as early as 1000 BC)**

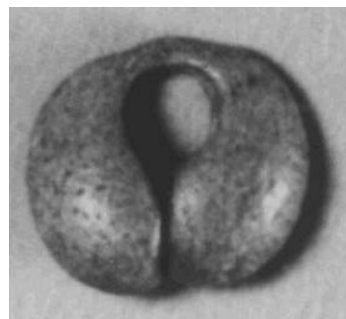
Bronze Age, hollow axe head possibly used as a currency in the "commodity currency" based economy of early Java. Very similar in appearance to some Bronze Age European axes. Attached to a wooden handle via the hollow socket, the axe could be used as a work implement or traded as a currency due to its convenient form.



Wt: 84gm, 60mm x 55mm.

**LEAD RING CURRENCY- Kingdom  
of Lavapura (1050 - 1350 AD)**

Lead alloy ring of a bent "dumbbell" design was also known as "Keloh". Served as a supplemental base metal currency to the waning silver coinage after commerce with Funan Kingdom began to decline. The Kingdom of Lavapura was overcome and assimilated by the Thai onslaught around 1350 AD.



Wt.: 9.9gm, 38mm.

**IRON BALL MONEY North-East  
Indonesia Period Unknown (1700s –  
1800s AD?)**

This is an unusual round ball currency which has very little known about it. Said to have originated in Brunei and Borneo, the balls are made of iron with an etched pattern of spirals and/or stars and often crude Arabic inscriptions. These come in small and large varieties. Due to lack of substantial archeological find evidence it is possible these items may be more recent fantasies.



Small etched iron ball. Weight 13.6gm

**SILVER RING MONEY – Thailand  
Akha, Lahu and Lisu tribes**

**(Possibly as early as 1500s AD)**

Good silver bracelet or open end ring, which has been decorated with deeply engraved beads and pinch work. Often found with additional cuts where they have been cut (post-manufacture) to ascertain the quality of silver. Used as a means of storing and transferring wealth.

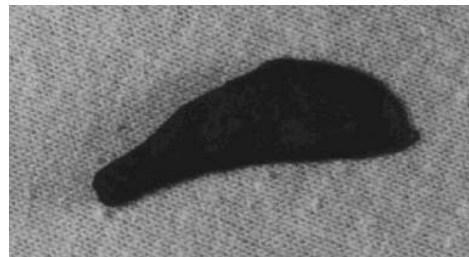


Hill tribe ring money (148.8gm)

**EUROPE**

**DOLPHIN MONEY – Olbia  
(c. 450 BC)**

A cast copper/bronze fish-shaped “token” issued by the city/state of Olbia which is thought to have been used to purchase fish or as a currency with a representative value of a fish. Similar to but smaller than the Chinese fish coins of the same period.



Dolphin money (28mm)

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## **NICKEL WENT TO WAR**

Bill Mullan Chevy Chase Md. NI #1040

In 1942, soon after the United States joined in fighting World War II. the Jefferson Five Cent piece which had been made of an alloy of copper-nickel was struck on a planchet of copper, manganese and silver. The change was due to the high demand for the metal nickel in wartime manufacturing. The switch from copper-nickel was also made in Europe, but the metal of choice there was either zinc or aluminum.

Countries in the Western Hemisphere followed the lead of the USA with most of the coinage that had been previously made of copper-nickel being replaced by coins of copper, brass, bronze, or copper-aluminum. This resulted in some one year types with remarkably low mintages. These coins, according to the law of supply and demand, should have experienced an increase in value exceeding that of their more numerous predecessors. It did not always happen; for instance see the tombac five cents of Canada listed below.

The following is a survey of prewar copper-nickel coins of the Western Hemisphere and their wartime replacements. For purposes of this article the war years are 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945.

I have used the value of the coins as listed in the appropriate issue of STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS. The catalog date is the date on the cover of the book. For instance; the current volume bears the date 2005 on its cover and is the one from which the most recent prices have been quoted. It was printed in 2004. The other volumes are 1972, first edition printed in 1972; 1985, 11th edition printed in 1984; and 1995, 22nd edition printed in 1994.

It is always fun to follow what the catalogs list in the way of prices, and this exercise is no exception. I have often wondered if the hidden agendas of the contributors to the catalog influences the prices they submit for publication. No matter. It is what most of us use and we make the best of it no matter what our reservations.

It was necessary in some instances for me to change information found on the printed page to agree with what I understand to be the facts. For instance the 2005 edition lists the war time 20 centavos coins of Peru to be made of copper-nickel. I don't think so.

**ARGENTINA** Three copper-nickel coins were minted for Argentina in 1942. These were replaced in that same year by the first of a nine year run of a new design, the one where a cow is peeking out from behind the numbers of the denomination. In 1941 a fifty centavos coin of nickel was minted, the first fifty centavo to be minted since 1883. It was a one year issue, the fifty not being minted again until 1952.

	Catalog			Mintage	Catalog Value Unc.			
Denomination	KM #	Year	Alloy	(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
Five centavos	9	1942	cu/ni	8,692	\$0.75	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$3.50
Replaced by	15	1942	al/bz	2,130	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
Ten Centavos	10	1942	cu/ni	2,962	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
Replaced by	16	1942	al/bz	15,541	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$4.00
Twenty centavos	11	1942	cu/ni	4,844	\$0.50	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$9.00
Replaced by	17	1942	al/bz	10,255	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$10.00

**BOLIVIA** The most recent coins of Bolivia circulating in 1941 were a five centavos dated 1935, a ten centavos dated 1939, and a fifty centavos dated 1939. The five centavos was not replaced until the monetary reform of 1965 but the ten and fifty centavos were replaced by coins made of zinc, and a twenty centavos of zinc was introduced as well. All three were one year issues dated 1942.

	Catalog			Mintage	Catalog Value Unc.			
Denomination	KM #	Year	Alloy	(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
Ten centavos	179.2	1939	cu/ni	-	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$10.00
Replaced by	179a	1942	zn	10,000	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$10.00
Twenty Centavos	183	1942	zn	10,000	\$5.00	\$2.00	\$5.00	\$20.00
Fifty Centavos	182	1939	cu/ni	-	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$5.00
Replaced by	182a.1	1942	bz	10,000	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Also by	182a.2	1943PT	bz	5,310	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.00

**BRAZIL** The coin situation in Brazil during the war years reflects the political unrest of the times. In 1938, to avoid possibly losing an election, Getulio Vargas established a dictatorship. The first issue of coins under his regime were denominated in reis as they had been under the republic and were made of copper-nickel. In 1942 a new series of coins denominated in centavos was inaugurated made of copper-nickel, but of such reduced nickel content as to appear yellowish. These coins were replaced in turn by coins of similar design minted of an aluminum-bronze alloy. The following table compares four of the small denominations coins. The Centavo/cruzeiro series also included a two cruzeiros and a five.

	Catalog			Mintage	Catalog Value Unc.			
Denomination	KM #	Year	Alloy	(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
100 reis	544	1942	cu/ni	1,285	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Ten centavos	555	1942	cu/ni	3,826	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Ten Centavos	555a	1943	al/bz	13,565	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.75
200 reis	545	1942	cu/ni	1,996	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.25
Twenty centavos	556	1942	cu/ni	3,007	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Twenty centavos	556a	1943	al/bz	13,392	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75
300 reis	546	1942	cu/ni	2,020	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$2.50	\$3.25
Fifty centavos	557	1942	cu/ni	2,358	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Fifty centavos	557a	1943	al/bz	13,392	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
400 reis	547	1942	cu/ni	1,496	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.25
One cruzeiro	558	1942	al/bz	381	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.50



**BRITISH HOUDURAS** There were five denominations of coins circulating in British Honduras before the war. Only the Five cent piece was made of copper-nickel and it was replaced by a coin of nickel-brass. The bronze one cent and the silver ten cents were minted during the war of those same metals, the silver twenty-five and fifty cent coins were not minted until peace returned.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage		Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year		(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005	
Five centavos	22	1939	cu/ni	020	\$15.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$75.00	
Replaced by	22a	1942	ni/br	030	\$17.50	\$175	\$200	\$200	

**CANADA** The one cent coin of bronze, and the higher valued ancillary coins made of silver continued to be made of same alloys during the war years. The five cent piece, however, had been minted of nickel so a change was made to a type of brass referred to as tombac.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage		Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year		(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005	
Five cents	33	1942	ni	6,848	\$20.00	\$27.50	\$14.00	\$12.00	
replaced by	39	1942	brass	3,396	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	

**CHILE** The prewar copper-nickel five centavos coin of Chile was last minted in 1938 and the ten centavos was last minted in 1942. It was not until 1975, after the centesimos/escudos period, that the five and ten centavos coins appeared again. The denominations that continued to be struck, therefore, were the twenty centavos and the one peso both of which were made of copper-nickel before the war. A fifty centavos was also included in the bronze series. It was followed by a fifty centavos coin last minted in 1905.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage		Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year		(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005	
Twenty centavos	167.3	1941	cu/ni	3,000	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	
replaced by	177	1942	cu	30,000	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$4.00	
Fifty centavos	178	1942	cu	4,715	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	
one peso	176.2	1940	cu/ni	150	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$12.00	
replaced by	179	1942	cu	15,150	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$9.00	

**COLOMBIA** Two copper-nickel coins, a one centavo and a five centavos, of Columbia were replaced during the war years by bronze coins of the same design. The two centavo coin made of copper-nickel before the war and also in 1942 was not minted in the years 1943,1944, and 1945. In 1946 and 1947 the copper-nickel two centavos was struck again in a total of five varieties. Larger denomination coins of ten and twenty centavos that had been made of 90% silver were debased to 50% silver in 1941 and 1942. They were joined by a fifty centavos coin of 50% silver in 1947 the first fifty centavos for the country since 1934.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage		Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year		(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005	
One Centavo	275	1941B	cu/ni	1,000	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$5.50	\$	\$10.00
Replaced by	205	1942	bz	1,000	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$	\$12.50
And	205	1942B	bz	inc.	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$	\$28.00
Five centavos	199	1941	cu/ni	“	\$4.50	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$	\$23.00
And	199	1941B	cu/ni	500	\$4.50	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$	\$25.00
Replaced by	206	1942	bs	“	\$0.75	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$	\$30.00
and	206	1942B	bz	500	\$0.75	\$5.50	\$7.00	\$	\$12.00

**COSTA RICA** The brass 5 Centimos KM 151 was replaced early in 1942 with one that was overstruck on the copper-nickel two centimos KM144. That was subsequently replaced by a return to brass in KM 179 also in 1942. Brass ten centimos continued to be struck on brass planchets, so the only coin of interest is the twenty five centimos. Copper-nickel fifty centimos were not minted during the war years. In 1948 production was resumed in copper-nickel.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage		Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year		(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005	
25centavos	175	1937	cu/ni	1,600	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$	\$8.00
Replaced by	181	1944	brass	800	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$14.50	\$	\$11.50

**CUBA** Prior to the war this island republic had three coins made of copper-nickel in circulation, the one, two, and the five centavos. (The two centavo coin had not been minted since 1916.) Both the one centavo and five centavos coins were replaced by brass counterparts in 1943.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage		Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year		(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005	
One Centavos	9.1	1938	cu/ni	2,000	\$9.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$	\$55.00
Replaced by	9.2a	1943	brass	20,000	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$	\$7.00
Five centavos	11.1	1920	cu/ni	10,000	\$0.95	\$12.50	\$17.50	\$	\$60.00
replaced by	11.2	1943	brass	6,000	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$	\$15.00

**CURACAO and SURINAM** During the war these Dutch possessions used coins of the then current design of their mother country. They were minted in the United states. There was no change in the alloys. The five cent piece is one of the nickel alloy coins that was continued into the war years.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage		Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year		(000)	1972	1985	1995	2005	
5 cents Neth	153	1940	cu/nt	7,200	\$1.75	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$	\$9.00
5 cents Curacao	40	1943	cu/ni	8,595	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$	\$8.50

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** The bronze one centavo KM 17 was continued during the war years but the copper-nickel five centavos Km 18 was discontinued from 1939 to 1951. Silver ten, and twenty centavos as well as a silver half peso that were current before the war were minted in one or more of the war years.

**ECUADOR** The two smallest (in value) coins of Ecuador, the centavo and two and a half centavos were last struck in 1928. The copper-nickel five, ten, and twenty centavos had last been minted in 1937. All three were replaced during the war with brass coins of similar design that were struck by mints in the United States.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage (000)	Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year			1972	1985	1995	2005
Five centavos	75	1937HF	ni	15,000	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$2.00
replaced by	75a	1942	brass	2,000	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$5.75	\$15.00
and	75a	1944D	brass	3,000	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$10.00
Ten centavos	76	1937HF	ni	7,500	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.50	-
replaced by	76a	1942	brass	5,000	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$15.00
Twenty centavos	77	1937HF	ni	7,500	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
replaced by	77.1a	1942	brass	5,000	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$15.00
and	77a	1944D	brass	15,000	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$10.00

**EL SALVADOR** The copper-nickel one centavo coin last struck in 1940 was replaced during the war with a similar coin of bronze. The copper-nickel five centavo was replaced by a nickel-brass coin of the same design while the copper-nickel ten centavos was discontinued for the war. A twenty five centavos of silver was introduced in 1943 and was minted again in 1944.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage (000)	Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year			1972	1985	1995	2005
one centavo	133	1940	cu/ni	1,000	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$45.00
Replaced by	135.1	1942	bz	5,000	\$0.75	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50
Five centavos	134	1940	cu/ni	800	\$3.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$30.00
Replaced by	134a	1944	ni/br	5,000	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00

**GREENLAND** I find it interesting that Greenland, a crown colony of Denmark, which had minor coins of its own in 1926 would have a coin of such a large denomination struck during the war years. The brass five kroner coin KM 5 seems to the casual collector to serve no useful purpose other than providing souvenirs for warriors.

**GUATEMALA** No copper-nickel coins were current in Guatemala prior to the war. The brass one and two centavos coins were replaced in 1943 & 1944 by brass coins of much bolder design. Silver five centavos coins of the previous design were minted in 1943 while a small number of silver ten centavos coins of the previous design were minted in 1944. A silver twenty centavos coin, KM 253, issued only in 1943 is hard to find in higher grades.

**HAITI** Five copper-nickel coins were the coins most recently minted by the Republic of Haiti prior to world war two. They were also the most recent prior to world war one. Two varieties of five centimes, a ten, twenty, and fifty had all been made before 1908. Coinage didn't start up again until after the war (world war two) in 1949.

**HONDURAS** The copper-nickel five and ten centavos coins of Honduras circulating at the beginning of the war had been minted in 1932 or before. No coins were minted during the war years.

**ICELAND** Three small denomination coins, one eyrir, two aurar, and five aurar, were made of bronze before the war started for the Americas (because of Iceland's close ties to Denmark the people must have felt they were several years into the war). In any event the bronze coins were issued again in 1942. Two other coins, the 10 aurar and 25 aurar, made of copper-nickel in 1940 were replaced by coins of the same design but made from zinc. A one Krona and a two kronur had been minted in 1940 but they were not reissued until war's end.

Denomination	Catalog KM #	Year	Alloy	Mintage (000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
10 aurar	1.2	1940	cu/ni	1,500	\$2.75	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$4.50
Replaced by	1a	1942	zn	2,000	\$4.00	\$9.00	\$22.50	\$30.00
25 aurar	2.2	1940	cu/ni	1,500	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50
and	2a	1942	zn	2,000	\$4.50	\$7.50	\$20.00	\$28.50

**JAMAICA** The coinage of George the Sixth began in 1937. At that time this British colony replaced the copper-nickel farthing, half penny and penny minted during the reign of George the Fifth with coins made of a Nickel-brass alloy. In 1942 and again in 1945 these three denominations were minted in the same nickel-brass alloy used in 1938.

Denomination	Catalog KM #	Year	Alloy	Mintage (000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
Farthing prewar	30	1938	ni/br	480	\$1.75	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$8.50
Farthing wartime	30	1942	ni/br	480	\$1.75	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$8.50
Ha'pennyprewar	31	1938	ni/br	960	\$3.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Ha'penny wartime	31	1942	ni/br	960	\$3.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Penny prewar	32	1938	ni/br	1,200	\$3.75	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Penny wartime	32	1942	ni/br	1,200	\$3.75	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00

**MEXICO** The one Centavo coin of bronze, the ten centavo coin of copper-nickel, and the fifty centavo of silver stayed in production during the war years. The five centavos and twenty centavo were replaced. I wish there were other books like **THE AVAILABILITY OF 20th CENTURY MEXICAN COINS** by Richard A Long that would offer some insight into the wild prices among some of the issues of other countries under discussion herein.

Denomination	Catalog KM #	Year	Alloy	Mintage (000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
Five centavos	423	1942	cu/ni	7,100	\$6.00	\$17.50	\$25.00	\$35.00
replaced by	424	1942	bz	900	\$45.00	\$300	\$350	\$350
Twenty centavos	438	1943	silver	3,955	\$0.80	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$3.50
replaced by	439	1943	bz	46,350	\$3.00	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$18.00

**NICARAGUA** Four of the five coins in circulation before the war were replaced by coins of brass. The smallest denomination had been made of bronze and the next largest, a five, ten, and twenty five centavos had been made of copper-nickel. The largest denomination was fifty centavos which was struck in copper-nickel in 1939 and was not reissued during the war.

Denomination	Catalog KM #	Year	Alloy	Mintage (000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
One Centavo	11	1940	brass	2,000	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
replaced by	20	1943	bz	1,000	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$18.00
Five Centavos	12	1940	cu/ni	800	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$12.50	\$20.00
replaced by	21	1943	brass	2,000	\$1.50	\$15.00	\$35.00	\$60.00
Ten Centavos	17.1	1939	cu/ni	2,500	\$0.95	\$9.00	\$25.00	\$30.00
replaced by	22	1943	brass	2,000	\$4.00	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$50.00
25 centavos	18.1	1939	cu/ni	1,000	\$0.75	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
replaced by	23	1943	brass	1,000	\$6.00	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$50.00

**PANAMA** Copper-nickel two and one half centesimos and five were circulating in Panama before the war, but no coins of any denomination were minted during the war years.

**PARAGUAY** Three of the most recent coins in circulation at the beginning of the war were made of aluminum and two, a five a ten, were of copper-nickel. In 1944 a whole new set of coins was released. Strictly speaking, none of these coins was a replacement because a monetary reform changed the monetary units from the peso and centavo to the guarani and the centimo.

Denomination	Catalog KM #	Year	Alloy	Mintage (000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
Fifty centavos	15	1938	al	400	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$10.00
One centimo	20	1944	al/bz	3,500	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$5.00
One peso	16	1938	al	-	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$6.50	\$8.00
Five centimos	21	1944	al/bz	2,195	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$4.00
Two pesos	17	1938	al	-	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
Ten centimos	22	1944	al/bz	975	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Five pesos	18	1939	cu/ni	4,000	\$6.00	\$12.50	\$15.00	\$20.00
25 centimos	23	1944	al/bz	700	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00
Ten pesos	19	1939	cu/ni	4,000	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$14.00	\$18.00
Fifty centimos	24	1944	al/bz	2,485	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$7.00

**PERU** Three coins of Peru are of interest. The five, ten, and twenty centavos coins, the ones that have the date written out in words were all made of copper-nickel in 1941 (Un mil novecientos cuarentiuno). The following year all three were struck in brass some at Philadelphia and the remainder at San Francisco. Two smaller coins in circulation before the war, the bronze one and two centavos were made on thinner planchets beginning in 1941. The overstrikes among two centavos coin KM 212.2 would make an interesting study.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage (000)	Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year			1972	1985	1995	2005
Five centavos	213.2	1941	cu/ni	2,000	\$0.75	\$4.50	\$6.00	\$6.00
replaced by	213.2a.1	1942	brass	4,000	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$12.00	\$20.00
and	213.2a.2	1942S	brass	4,000	\$3.00	\$7.50	\$12.00	\$50.00
and (Lima)	213.2a.3	1944	brass	1,106	-	\$30.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Ten centavos	214.2	1941	cu/ni	2,000	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$5.00
replaced by	214a.1	1942	brass	2,000	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$16.00	\$20.00
and	214a.2	1942S	brass	2,000	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00
and (Lima)	214a.3	1942	brass	-	-	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00
Twenty centavos	215.2	1941	cu/ni	1,000	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$7.50
replaced by	215a.1	1942	brass	500	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$60.00
and	215a.2	1942S	brass	500	\$10.00	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$150
and (Lima)	221.1	1942	brass	300	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$12.50	\$12.50

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** To save copper for the war effort the one cent coin made of bronze was struck on planchets of zinc coated steel in 1943. In 1944 and 1945 the coins were made of metal recovered from spent shell cases that were made of a brass alloy. Except for the copper-nickel five cent piece that was replaced by a coin made of copper, silver (35%), and manganese, All other circulating coins were continued to be made of silver.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage (000)	Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year			1972	1985	1995	2005
Five cents	192	1942	cu/ni	49,818	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$3.75	\$5.00
and	192	1942D	cu/ni	13,938	\$6.75	\$24.00	\$19.00	\$27.00
replaced by	192a	1942P	silver	57,900	\$5.00	\$10.50	\$20.00	\$6.00
and	192a	1942S	silver	32,900	\$2.50	\$9.50	\$15.00	\$6.00

**URUGUAY** The copper-nickel one centesimo last dated 1936 was discontinued until after the war. The two and five centesimos coins struck in copper-nickel in 1941 were replaced by coins of bronze in 1943 and 1944 respectively. Other current coins of Uruguay before the war were an Aluminum-bronze ten centesimos dated 1936 and a silver fifty centesimos dated 1917 (neither of which were replaced by war time coins), a silver twenty centesimos dated 1930 and a silver peso dated 1917. Both the twenty centesimos and the peso were replaced by smaller silver coins of different design in 1942.

Denomination	Catalog		Alloy	Mintage (000)	Catalog Value Unc.			
	KM #	Year			1972	1985	1995	2005
Two centesimos	20	1941 So	cu/ni	10,000	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$22.00
replaced by	20a	1943So	bz	5,000	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Five centesimos	21	1941So	cu/ni	2,400	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$10.00
replaced by	21a	1944So	bz	4,000	\$1.50	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$10.00

**VENEZUELA** The two lowest valued coins circulating in Venezuela before the war were made of copper-nickel and dated 1938. They were replaced briefly by coins of brass in 1944 but the following year returned to copper-nickel. All of the larger denominations were minted in silver both before and after the war.

Denomination	Catalog KM #	Year	Alloy	Mintage (000)	1972	1985	1995	2005
Five centimos	27	1938	cu/ni	6,000	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
replaced by	29	1944	brass	4,000	\$2.50	\$6.50	\$10.00	\$20.00
and	29a	1945	cu/ni	12,000	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$3.00
12 1/2centimos	28	1938	cu/ni	1,600	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$18.00
replaced by	30	1944	brass	800	\$35vf	\$100	\$60.00	\$60.00
and	30a	1945	cu/ni	11,200	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$9.00

\*\*\*\*\*

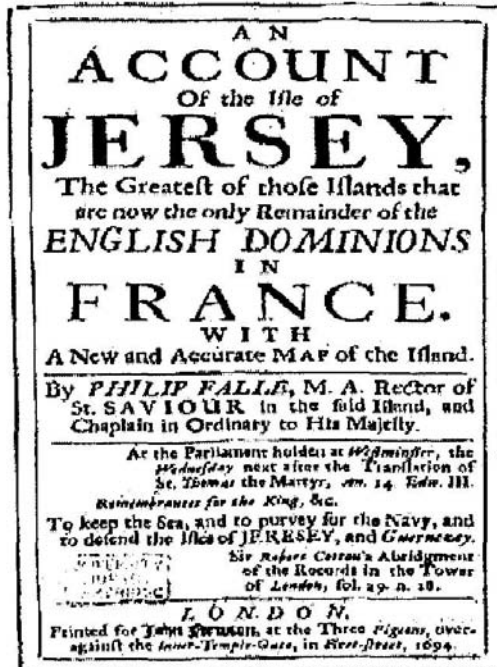
### **Malaysian Gold Coins Not Yet In Catalogs**

The two coins below are 25 and 50 Ringgit gold coins from Malaysia dated 1999 but not yet appearing in THE STANDARD CATALOG FOR 2005. The 25 Ringgit shows the obverse with a large attractive flower, while the larger coin shows the reverse with a small deer known as the Mouse Deer. The full set includes a 100 Ringgit with the same designs. The set comes in an attractive wooden box with the words “Kijang Ernaus” on the top. All in all, it is a very pretty set.



# An Account of the Isle of Jersey

## Submitted by Harold Fears



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An Account of

Chap. II. are few Gentlemen, Merchants, or Princel.  
Description of the Island, bly. Inhabitants, but speak English tolera-  
Trade and Man-  
facturers.

Trade is the Life of an Island. And our  
People accordingly had before the War,  
with good Success, applied themselves to  
the Improvement of it. They were become  
owners of good Ships, with which they  
traded not only into England and France, but  
likewise into Spain, Portugal, Holland, Nor-  
way, into the Baltic-Sea, and into the En-  
glish Plantations in America. But the Neigh-  
bourhood of St. Malo, that famous Retreat  
of French Corsaires, has ruined our Naviga-  
tion. The constant and standing Manufac-  
ture of this Island is that of Stockings, tho'  
that be also brought down very low since the  
War. They are wrought of English Wooll,  
whereof a certain Quantity is by Conces-  
sion of Parliament allowed to be exported  
yearly, and manufactured in these Islands. I  
have heard that 6000 (some say 10000)  
Pair have been weekly made in JERSEY,  
which were bought up every Saturday at St.  
Helier by the Merchants, who dispersed  
them afterwards into all Parts of Europe.  
From England we are supplied with all Kind  
of Mercery and Grocery-ware, Household-  
stuff, fine Iron-works, Leather, &c. for  
which we bring in ready Money, to a con-  
siderable Value.

Estates here cannot be great, since 'tis not  
easie for a Man, tho' never so industrious, to  
enlarge

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the Isle of JERSEY.

enlarge his Patrimony in a Country so full  
of People, and where Land is seldom worth  
less than 30 years Purchase. And the equal  
sharing of both real and personal Estates  
betwixt Sons and Daughters (which in En-  
gland is call'd Gavelkind, and is the Ancient  
Use of this Island) destroys many a fair In-  
heritance amongst Us, by mincing it into so  
many little Parcels, which, in the next Ge-  
neration, that is, perhaps 20 Years after,  
must be subdivided again into lesser Portions,  
and soon, till an Estate is almost dwindled into  
nothing. Real Estates here consist either in  
Lands for Rents, but generally the latter,  
which are for the most part constituted thus:  
The Proprietor of a Tenement lets it out to  
another, for so many Quarters of Wheat to  
be paid every Michaelmas for ever Yearly.  
This is called a Rent, which may be paid in  
specie from the said Term of Michaelmas till  
St. Lawrence's Day next following. After  
which, it must be paid in Money, according to  
a certain Rule or Standard set by the Royal  
Court; which always meets upon that Day,  
and, from an Account that is laid before it  
of the several Rates which Corn has been  
sold at in the Market every Saturday through-  
out the Year, determines and fixes the Price  
of the Rents that remain unpaid. And so  
the way of reckoning on Estates with us, is  
not by Pounds, but by Quarters of Wheat.  
Therefore when 'tis ask'd what Estate a Man  
hath, the Question with us is not, How ma-  
ny